The Pyongyang Times

No. 22 (57) THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

DPRK Supports Syrian Statement: Foreign Minister

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 28, sent a message notifying Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous of the Syrian Arab Republic that the D.P.R.K. Government gives full support to the recent statement of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic issued in denunciation of the aggressive acts of the imperialists and Israeli reactionaries. The message reads:

Extending my warmest greetings to you, I have the honour of notifying that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gives full support to the May 10 statement of your Government issued in denunciation of the aggressive acts of the imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries.

Recently the American imperialists and Israeli Zionists have been engaged in more naked aggression against the Syrian people.

This is not only an aggressive act menacing Syria's security and independence but also one aggravating tension in the Near and Middle East and opposing the Arab people.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the people of Korea resolutely condemn U.S. imperialism and its stooges for their aggressive moves against Syria and express active support to the Syrian people as well as firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The struggle of the Syrian people against imperialist aggression and for defending national independence is a righteous struggle and will surely be crowned with victory.

The aggressors will never escape a disgraceful defeat in face of the united might of the Syrian people.

In firm belief that the friendship and solidarity of our two peoples will continue to be strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism, I wish the Syrian people fresh successes in their struggle for defending their country's independence and national honour.

GAKRJ Birthday Celebrated in Japan

The 11th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was observed on May 25 in different parts of Japan.

The GAKRJ was formed in 1955 as an organization truly representing the rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan and reflecting their unanimous will.

In Tokyo, a meeting was held at the Hankyo public hall with the attendance of over 3,000 Koreans in Japan.

Silk banners sent from the homeland were conveyed at the meeting amid the warm applause of the attendants.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made the report.

He reviewed the patriotic activities the GAKRJ had successfully carried out in the past eleven years, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

He called for the intensive struggle for defending the democratic, national rights of the Koreans.

The Korean nationals in Japan will further develop their national education, rejecting the education aimed for Japanization the Sato Government is going to impose upon them, he declared, and went on to say: "We will strive more actively for the continuation of the repatriation work and for the freedom of movement to the homeland on a normal basis."

Congratulatory speeches were delivered by representatives of Japanese political parties and public organizations.

(KCNA)

In Cairo

Korean Ambassador's Press Interview

RI Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, condemned the U.S. imperialists for supplying weapons to Israel, the enemy of the Arab people, according to information from Cairo.

In an interview with a correspondent of the Middle East News Agency on May 23, he said: It is clear that Israel has turned into a U.S. military base for aggression against the Arab people, into a hotbed of war.

The Korean people fully support and will continue to support the confrontation measures taken by the Arab people against the fresh provocation of U.S. imperialism and Israeli puppet clique.

The Ambassador stressed that the peace-loving people of the world should give support of all types to the struggle of the Arab people. (KCNA)

U.S. Bombing of N. Vietnam Medical Organs Condemned

The Ministry of Public Health and the Korean Educational, Cultural, Health and Public-Service Workers' Trade Union sent messages to their counterparts in democratic Vietnam. The messages strongly denounced the U.S. bombings of hospitals and sanatoria.

The message to the DRV Ministry of Public Health extended full support to its recent statement castigating the U.S. imperialists' indiscriminate bombing of medical establishments.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. received a message from **Ambroise Noumazalay**, Prime Minister of the Congo (B), in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (B).

✦ President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent on May 24 a message of greetings to **Hussein** the First, King of Jordan, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Jordan.

✦ President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly sent on May 25 a message of greetings to **Mohammed Zahir**, King of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the Afghanistan's independence day.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

"Best things for the children!" Expressed in this motto is the great concern for the rising generation shown by the government and public in our country. Every possible care is taken and facility is provided for the children.

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

A North Korean Journalist Proposes

North-South Interchange

Dr. Hong Gi Mun, a noted philologist and a veteran journalist, held that the North-South interchange and the country's unification should begin with the exchange of correspondents and their free activities in the North and South. This is a sacred duty of the journalists, he said in an article contributed to the latest issue of the Joguk Tong-il, organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

Dr. Hong, who is the Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences and a member of the editorial board of the paper, went on to say:

It is a cherished desire of the reporters in the North and the South freely to travel throughout the country to report whatever they see and hear.

At the time of the North-South Consultative Conference in April 1948, many South Korean reporters came to Pyongyang, brushing aside all obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, covered the meeting and introduced what was then going on in North Korea to the South Korean readers.

Lately voices demanding North-South exchange and the unification of the country are ringing higher and higher in South Korea. The journalist and political circles are also compelled to take up this question. This shows that the people in South Korea come to realize that a way out of the present unhappy situation in South Korea can be sought in the unification of the country.

Recalling the past, he said:

The matter of exchanging correspondents between the North and the South reminds me of my activities as a journalist in Seoul. As a reporter, I used to travel around the country writing reportages and reporting about matches between the athletes in the North and the South of the country.

I remember my old colleagues with whom I would talk about the future of our nation far into the night at the newspaper offices. I earnestly wish to meet them again and have a heart-to-heart talk with them.

Dr. Hong referred to the fact that ever since the liberation of the country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been consistently striving for North-South interchange and country's unification. It proposed that at least letters be exchanged and free visits allowed between kinsfolk, relatives and friends separated, some in the North and some in the South.

The journalists in the North and the South must spare no effort to facilitate the unification, the cardinal task of the nation, and play the pioneer's role in promoting mutual understanding between North and South. Journalists should be patriots before they are journalists, Dr. Hong observed.

"PEOPLE'S KOREA" IN FRENCH PUT OUT

Chosun Shinbo, a Korean paper published in Japan, put out the first issue of French language paper La Corée Populaire on May 25, the 11th anniversary of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The eight-page tabloid paper will be published semimonthly for the time being.

It will introduce the successes achieved at the homeland in socialist construction, the endeavours of the Korean people for the country's unification and the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defence of their democratic, national rights.

Chosun Shinbo also publishes papers in Japanese, English and Spanish. (KCNA)

HANDS OFF CUBA!

The U.S. aggressors enfrenched in Guantanamo fired on a Cuban guard post killing a Cuban soldier. This is an unpardonable challenge to the Cuban people and represents one of the systematic and intentional actions of U.S. imperialism designed to aggravate tension in that part of the world.

As the success of the Cuban revolution is being more and more consolidated, the U.S. aggressors struggle tooth and nail to wipe this heroic island country out of existence.

The U.S. move against Cuba has grown more vicious since the Tri-Continental Conference was held in Havana. They run the entire gamut of mean and knavish tricks against Cuba—enforcement of strict blockade, further activity for the formation of an anti-Cuban "crusade," smuggling of more rifles, special agents and spies to perpetrate murder, subversion and incendiarism on Cuban soil.

The heroic Cuban people who, under the leadership of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, have firmly defended the Cuban revolution by overcoming trying ordeals, resolutely condemn the recent U.S. provocation and are fully prepared to defend the gains of the socialist revolution by all possible means.

Having close ties with the fraternal Cuban people in the common struggle for the victory of socialist revolution and against U.S. imperialism, the Korean people roundly condemn the U.S. troops for their criminal action against the Cuban people.

Whatever schemes the U.S. imperialists may contrive, they will never bring the revolutionary Cuban people to their knees.

Behind the Cuban people stand the peoples of Latin America and the powerful progressive forces of the whole world.

GREATER SUCCESSES TO AFGHAN PEOPLE!

On May 27, 1919, the Afghan people overthrew the British colonial rule and won national independence.

The independence of Afghanistan is valuable outcome of the protracted and bloody struggle of her people against foreign aggressors.

Since their independence, the Afghan people have safeguarded their independence from the reinvasion by the British imperialists, and liquidated the evil consequences of the colonial rule.

They have achieved remarkable successes in building their economy, relying on the rich natural resources of their own country. The Afghan people are now carrying out the tasks of the second Five-Year Plan which has entered its last stage.

While opposing imperialism and colonialism, the Afghan people, today, are pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy based on the principles of territorial integrity, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

The Afghan people stand against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and express sympathy for the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification. This proceeds from the common stand against imperialism and colonialism.

The Americans have long been scheming to divert this country slyly from the path of neutrality and to bring her within the orbit of CENTO and SEATO.

But the Afghan people, who have come to see the true colours of the imperialists through their own experiences, continue their onward march, frustrating all hostile manoeuvres and upholding their independence and neutrality.

On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence, we in Korea wish the Afghan people new, greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for a new life.

Transplanting In Full Swing

Rice transplanting is now in full swing in North Korea. This year it started earlier than usual.

Rice seedlings have grown healthier, supply of water began a month earlier than in previous years. And the area of paddy fields has increased by over 13,000 *jongbo* (hectares) against last year's figure.

The co-op farmers are doing their utmost to get rice transplanting finished in time. Inspired by the Law on Complete Abolition of Agricultural Tax-in-kind which was adopted at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly the farmers are resolved to repay the concern of the State by increasing grain production.

All the irrigation control offices had repaired and got ready for operation the pumping stations and irrigation channels before rice transplanting started. They are now regularly providing water to the fields.

Farm machine stations have sent out travelling repair teams to repair tractors on the spot and thereby raise the operation rate of the machine.

In all parts of the country workers and office employees go to the countryside to give a helping hand to busy farmers.

Artistes from the capital and provinces make a performance tour of the countryside with a colourful repertoire of songs, dances and dramas.

The season for rice transplanting has come. Successful progress of work in this important farming season is a guarantee of a good harvest this year

Photo by Kim Jong Dok

U.S. Arms Build-up Protested

MAJ. GEN. PAK JUNG GUK SENDS A LETTER TO NNSC

Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent on May 26 a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the fact that the U.S. side keeps introducing various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In the letter, he cited the following U.S. side's violations of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement:

The U.N. Command side made public its plan to replace all the F-86 planes of the South Korean army with F-5-A supersonic fighter planes in the coming three years. It was also announced that F-5-A supersonic fighter planes for one air squadron would be introduced into South Korea within this year (a Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul, May 5).

On May 19, 12 F-5-A supersonic fighter planes arrived at the Inchon port, South Korea (May 19 Radio Munhwa).

On May 6, the UNC side brought in 40 155-mm howitzers and transferred them to the South Korean army (the Korean Times, May 8).

On May 12, a Nike-Hercules guided-missile unit was inaugurated in the presence of U.N. Commander Beach (a Dongyang Tongshin report from Seoul, May 12).

A ground-to-air guided-missile unit will be newly instituted within this year (a Donghwa Tongshin report, May 12).

It is planned to bring in two big transport ships, and already several new-type naval craft have been brought into South Korea (a Donghwa Tongshin report, May 18).

After citing these facts, Major General Pak declared: All this proves that the UNC side is working hard to aggravate tension in Korea and making preparations to start another war.

In order to maintain the Korean Armistice and preserve peace in Korea and the Far East, he stressed, an immediate end must be put to the arms build-up and to the preparations for another war.

Yankees Do Violence

According to news reports from Seoul, Yankees did violence to Korean youths and inflicted severe wounds upon them in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province, on May 18.

That day, nine Yankees assigned to the U.S. air base in Osan, Kyonggi Province, did wanton violence to Kang Sang Ho and two other Korean youths three times at a pleasure ground, breaking their arms.

Yankees Showered with Stones

Five Yankee soldiers who were bullying some "ROK Army" soldiers and passers-by in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province, were given a lesson by the local inhabitants, according to a report of the South Korean news agency **Donghwa Tongshin.**

The townsfolk showered the Yankees with stones and smashed the window-glass of their car.

Pentagon Demands More Cannon Fodder

— Washington Summons S. Korean Defence Minister —

South Korea's defence minister, **Radio Hanguk Munhwa** in South Korea said on May 25, is to leave for Washington on June 18 at his U.S. patron's summons. His business reportedly concerns the dispatch of more troops of an army corps size to South Vietnam.

An army division which is scheduled to be sent to South Vietnam in coming July on Washington's instructions is said to be independent of these troops of an army corps size.

The above-mentioned Radio, quoting well-informed sources said that American Ambassador in Saigon, Lodge, had explored the possibility of South Korea's additional dispatch of troops to Vietnam when he was in Seoul recently to hand Johnson's autograph letter to Pak Jung Hi. The defence minister's American visit, the Radio disclosed, is for a detailed discussion of the matter.

The Seoul regime, at the bidding of the United States, has already sent more than 20,000 troops to South Vietnam. It has promised to send air force and artillery units, in addition to a combat division which is to leave for South Vietnam in July. And now it intends to send more troops of an army corps size.

The U.S. imperialists let South Korea earn some money by permitting it, in a limited scope, to export commodities to South Vietnam, in return for its dispatch of large troops. The U.S. embassy in Seoul flauntingly announced on May 27 that the "economic benefit" accruing to South Korea from South Vietnam this year would amount to 40,300,000 dollars.

Political circles in South Korea, however, brand the Pak Jung Hi gang's traitorous act of earning money at the cost of the compatriots' lives as "contracting business for the Vietnam war." The Seoul regime's dispatch of additional troops to South Vietnam is condemned in South Korea's political quarters as an action aimed at raising political funds for remaining in power at the expense of the lives of the young and middle-aged. This is not accidental.

Turning a deaf ear to the mounting opposition of the people to the troop dispatch and the growing popular demand for bringing back the troops from South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi gang challengingly declare they "have no intention of withdrawing the troops from Vietnam, troubled as the situation there is." This shows they are trying in every way to carry out their sinister plan for the dispatch of additional troops.

Beach Flies To Saigon

According to a dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** from Seoul General Beach, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea, flew to South Vietnam on May 23. He was accompanied by chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea.

His week-long trip is reportedly aimed at "inspecting the operations of the South Korean-U.S. troops in Vietnam."

As is universally known, Beach has the supreme command of the puppet army. Accordingly, the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam means, both nominally and actually, the dispatch on his orders of the units under his direct control. And his present inspection of the South Korean troops signifies the inspection of his units.

TRUTH ABOUT MILITARY COUP IN S. KOREA

(3)

(Continued from our previous issues)

At last early in 1961 U.S. imperialism and the CIA that had long prepared for a military coup in South Korea appointed the first anniversary of the April 19 Uprising (which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime in 1960) as the day for the planned military coup and decided to avail themselves of the "operation pigeon" mapped out by the puppet regime of Chang Myun to suppress by force the struggle of the people in South Korea (An Exile's Notes by Song Song Jo). The execution of the "plan," they believed, would provide them with a chance to call in troops needed for the military coup.

In making full-scale preparations for the coup d'etat since February American imperialism picked, among others, many who would execute their plan from among the intelligence agents who had been long fostered by them and whose "loyalty" had been tested.

By early February 1961 American imperialism had in the main completed the formation of a "central organization" which was to play the part of the staff in the planned military coup. From mid-February on, the Yankees appointed their agents chosen for the planned coup to chief of staff and operations staff officer of the headquarters of the sixth military district which was to take part in the "operation pigeon." And they replaced the commander of the first air-borne battle group and regimental commanders of the 33rd division by their picked elements.

Meanwhile, the Americans set out to win over the personnel of the puppet army headquarters and local organizations. At the instructions of the CIA, Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil gained over to their side Chang Do Yung, chief of the general staff of the puppet army. Later, Chang Do Yung, referring to his involvement in the coup, said to his close associates that he had joined them as he "scented there was someone behind them."

While organizing and preparing a coup army in South Korea, the CIA decided to train in the United States reserve elements who would replace Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil in case these people should fall in the military coup. American imperialism called reactionary generals of South Korea such as Song Yo Chan and Chung Il Kwon to Washington in order to make them "study" in the name of "postgraduates" the strategy and tactics of coup d'etat and the policies to be followed during the military rule. And the Americans ordered various intelligence organizations in South Korea to take repressive measures so as to (1) guarantee the success of the projected coup, (2) oust the progressive forces during the period of the martial law and (3) establish a firm basis for the military government. To this end, they instructed the said organizations to complete by March a plan for setting up a "Central Intelligence Department" in South Korea which was to carry out the afore-mentioned measures.

When the plot furthered by the CIA in Seoul reached the stage of execution, Chester B. Bowles, the then U.S. Under-Secretary of State, a U.P. dispatch said, instructed U.S. Ambassador in Seoul to take appropriate measures for the military coup. And General Magruder, Commander of the Eighth U.S. Army in South Korea, in the words of Japanese weekly magazine Gendai, called military men of South Korea and Japan to Okinawa where he delivered a final lecture on the coup d'etat. But the military coup was put off from the originally fixed April 19 to May 16. According to the Journal Shodoku-a South Korea, the reason for the postponement was that "South Korea was so unexpectedly calm on the eve of the first anniversary of the April 19 Uprising that they could not raise a disturbance."

In sum, the American imperialists prepared and executed the May 16 military coup from beginning to end to install Pak Jung Hi and his clique in power.

(The end)

Ryu Gun Dae

AGENT FOR U.S. AGGRESSION

The U.S. imperialists, who are unlawfully occupying South Korea, are busy preparing another war in Korea and hid their stooges, Pak Jung Hi clique, to suppress the people and send troops to South Vietnam to serve as bullet shield for them

Above: Innocent Vietnamese people are subjected to suppression by a South Korean army officer

Below: Puppet South Korean army suppressing the people in Seoul

For Happiness Of Children

KIM JONG SUK

Vice-Chairman
of the Central Committee
of the League of Socialist
Working Youth of Korea

"'Best things for children' is our motto," said Vice-Chairman Kim Jong Suk of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea at an interview with a reporter of **The Pyongyang Times** on the eve of the International Children's Day. This is what she told:

Our children mark the International Children's Day as their happy holiday every year. This year they mark the day in a particularly significant circumstances, for on June 6 they celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Young Pioneers of Korea.

As a Korean woman working for the education of the rising generation, I am very happy to extend through **The Pyongyang Times** my greetings to the children of the world and all mothers who strive for children's happiness.

The Vice-Chairman then answered some questions put by the reporter.

Q: Would you tell me about the care shown by the State in our country?

A: The State spares nothing for them and allots the best things to the children. It has built health and educational facilities for the children in towns and villages.

The Students and Children's Palace standing in the heart of Pyongyang suffice to show its great concern for the children in our country. It has over 500 rooms, big and small, for studies and after-school activities, a theatre, indoor stadium, library, observatory and other facilities. Over 10,000 children come to the palace every day for after-school activities according to their wish and talent.

There are more than 7,300 nurseries and over 6,600 kindergartens with an accomodation of 1,630,000 children. More than half of them are located in the countryside.

There was not a single nursery before the country's liberation from the Japanese yoke in 1945. In those days there were only a few kindergartens in the urban areas.

Besides the paediatrics at provincial, city and county hospitals in industrial districts, those government organs, factories and enterprises as well as co-operative farms which run nurseries have their own children's wards.

Every year a large number of boys and girls go camping at scenic spots at state expense.

Secondary schooling was made compulsory in 1958.

Our children are provided with every opportunity to give full paly to their talents.

Q: Will you tell me how the League of Socialist Working Youth educates the Young Pioneers?

A: The Young Pioneers is a mass organization with a membership of 1,600,000. Under the slogan "Be always ready to become the reserve for communist construction!", the Young Pioneers of Korea educates the children to become good workers shouldering the destiny of the nation tomorrow.

The Young Pioneers is the supplier of the reserve for the League of Socialist Working Youth. One of the most important tasks of our League and its workers is to bring up the children into persons of knowledge, virtue and a sound body.

Our children are educated in the spirit of patriotism and of friendship with boys and girls in other lands.

Students and children's palaces, children's halls and a number of schools have "rooms dedicated to international friendship."

Our Young Pioneers are developing friendly relations with their counterparts in other countries through exchange of letters and presents.

Q: What do you think is required for the happiness of children at the present time?

A: Children are our future and flower buds. Children of all lands must grow up and study enjoying good health and happiness. But there are quite a number of misfortunate children in the world.

In South Korea, today under U.S. occupation, great numbers of sons and daughters of the working people are dying of diseases and hunger and numerous vagrant orphans are wandering the streets. In Vietnam, American bombs are burning civilian houses and killing children. In other lands, there are many children of school-age who are roaming about the streets begging for food and are helplessly wailing.

An early end must be put to such tragedies. It is imperialists and colonialists that bring misfortunes and sufferings to the children.

To protect children and for their happiness, we must join our forces and fight imperialism and colonialism. This, I believe, is a heavy responsibility and duty the honest-minded people of our time should fulfil for the happiness of children.

Cheerful children on the watching stand at the athletic meet

OUR HOPE

Children are likened to flower buds.

Much care and affection are needed for the buds to come into full bloom. Such scrupulous care and attention as a gardener's as, well as good nourishment are needed.

On the occasion of the June First International Children's Day our cameramen photographed Yu Gyong Won, nurse of the Jungsong nursery in Pyongyang.

She took up her present job when construction was in full swing in the city after the war. For ten years now she has devoted herself to the care of the children without a day's absence from the nursery.

Lots of children have grown up under her care, starting with learning to walk and speak. Among them are middle school boys and girls.

"Whenever I see children grow up happily and healthily and think of their bright future," she says, "I feel most happy as a nurse. Because children are our future, our successor and our hope."

Children's Athletic Meet

Last Sunday an athletic meet of Pyongyang kindergartners marking the 17th anniversary of the June First International Children's Day was held at the Youth Park where trees were in green attire and a big fountain was jetting streaks of water.

Present at the athletic meet were Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and many other women cadres. Foreign women in Pyongyang were invited to the meet.

Foreign children residing in the city joined the Korean children to spend the day in an atmosphere of friendship.

The athletic meet began with the Song of the June First International Children's Day sung by 700 children and closed with mass callisthenic display "We Wish to Live Together."

The athletic meet had a special programme for mothers and teachers of kindergartens.

Children's Department Store

THE Children's Department Store in Pyongyang is alive with little customers on the eve of the International Children's Day.

Edging my way through the streaming crowd of children I entered the store.

Counters were stocked with goods of special make for the Day. What attracted the customers were different types of summer dresses for kiddies.

A girl who appeared to be about five years old was choosing a rainbow-coloured coat, one of the children's traditional holiday clothes, and a red skirt. The looks of her parents told their approval of her choice.

A worker couple bought dresses for their two sons and two daughters.

The toy counter was as usual the centre of attraction for the little folks.

"Please give me the biggest elephant"... "I want a tiger, I don't fear it"... "I like a tractor"... Tiny tots revealed their tastes, as the proverb says: Every man to his taste.

The gifts counter on the third floor was most bustling of all in the store. There were piles of sets of gifts for children on sale.

Children with armfuls of gifts their parents had bought for them were saying good-bye to saleswomen as they were leaving the counter,

Saleswomen were treating their little customers just as the teachers in the kindergarten do.

"It gives us pleasure to work at the store where the concern of the State for children is translated into reality," said Director of the Store Ko Yun Suk.

The variety of goods increases and their quality improves to meet the tastes of the children, and the sales rise from year to year. The sales for the first five months of this year doubled those in the corresponding period of last year.

The prices of goods for children are cheaper than other goods, the woman director added.

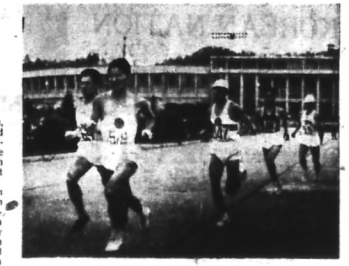
Pak Ung Gil

Sports - Briefs

Marathon Race

Runners from the February 8th, Moran-bong, Amrok-gang and Rodongja clubs from Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute and from North and South Pyong-an Provinces met lately at a marathon race in Pyongyang.

Master of Sports Ryu Man Hyong from the February 8th was the first to cross the finishing line. This was his second win this year. He was followed by Master of Sports Hwang Gwan Dok from the Rodongja. Third place went to Pak Myong Un from the February 8th.



Runners just starting the line

Choi Ae Hyon from the Moran-bong club, one of the best callisthenic contestants

Callisthenic Contest

A callisthenic contest took place at an indoor stadium in Pyongyang some time ago. Contestants were from the Moran-bong club and Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute.

Choi Ae Hyon from the Moran-bong club made a good showing both in the free standing exercises and in the exercises with apparatus. She was placed first. Her movement was rhythmical and graceful and her technique was refined.

Runner-up was Ri Myong Gi from Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute. She put up fine performances in jumping, somersault and other movements.

These young gymnasts have bright prospects.

Korean Weightlifters

At GANEFO Tournament

Korean weightlifters carried off one gold, three silver and one bronze medals at the 1966 Weightlifting Invitation Tournament of the New Emerging Forces held in Peking.

Pak Dong Gun placed first in the 52 kg. class event with a lift-total of 290 kg. by pressing 85 kg., snatching 90 kg. and jerking 115 kg.

In the 75 kg. class event Kim Se Hyon won second with a lift-total of 410 kg. (125, 130, 155).

Kim Yong Il, silver medalist in the 82.5 kg. class, lifted a total of 412.5 kg. (137.5, 120, 155).

Another silver medalist Kim Jung Il chalked up a total of 447.5 kg. (145, 132.5, 170) in the 90 kg. class.

Kim Yong Su came third in the 67.5 kg. class by lifting 380 kg. (120, 115, 145).

KOREAN STAMPS

A set of stamps on Korea's scenic spots and places of historic interest was issued on August 22, 1964.

Stamp 1: Tonggun-jong Pavilion (5 *jon*). This pavilion is in Uiju near Sinuiju, a border city at the estuary of the Amrok River. Built in early days of the Goryo dynasty (11th century), this structure had been used as a commanding post of the frontier guard. It was reconstructed in 1823. For its simple yet fine architectural beauty, delicate engravings and coloured designs, it has earned fame as one of the noted scenic spots in the northwestern region of Korea.

Stamp 2: Inpung-ru Pavilion (10 *jon*). It stands on a cliff along the Dokro River which runs through the city of Kanggye, the capital of Jagang Province. Its elegant architecture is in good harmony with the surrounding scenery. A scenic spot, it attracts many visitors.

This pavilion was built in 1473 and was used as a platform for inspection of troops.

Its present structure was rebuilt in 1879.

New Cultural Relics Unearthed

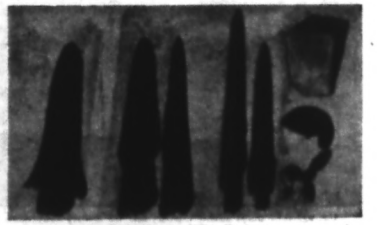
Eleven articles of relics dating back over 2,000 years have been recently excavated at the foot of Mt. Banryong in Hamhung.

Among the finds are cast narrow-blade bronze daggers, other weapons, iron axes and a mirror with a fine-line design on the back.

The longest of the double-edged daggers is 52.8 cm. and spear-heads are 27 cm., rather long among those already found in Korea.

Noteworthy is it that there are traces of the application of certain rust-proof substance to those weapons. And the fine-line design of the mirror proves the high level of casting technique in those days.

Judging by the forms and designs of those remains, archaeologists assume that they belong to Cochosun (Ancient Korea) — 5th-4th century B.C.



Some relics excavated in Hamhung

KOREAN NATION IS ONE

KIM SOK HYONG,

Academician and Dr. of History

A homogeneous nation inhabits the Korean peninsula which is of a moderate size and, lying in the eastern part of the Asian Continent, borders on China and the U.S.S.R. across the Amrok and Duman Rivers.

The Korean nation is homogeneous in language and customs. And anthropologically it has traits distinct from the Chinese and the Japanese. What is significant, above all, is that the Korean people have a strong consciousness of national homogeneity.

All this, needless to say, is a historical outcome and an invaluable gain of the nation's struggle over long years.

ANCIENT STATES

It was as early as the fifth century B.C. that the first state was established in Korea. A number of ancient states appeared between the fifth century B.C. and around the beginning of the Christian era. Their territory extended approximately as far as the valleys of the Liao and Sungari Rivers in Manchuria, far beyond the Amrok and Duman Rivers.

"Joson" was the first ancient state in Korea. It rose in the Liao valley and its territory stretched from the Liao and Sungari valleys down to the Korean peninsula. "Joson" was followed by two other ancient states which were situated east and south of it.

The era of these ancient states was preceded by the primitive age, when many tribes, separate from each other, lived scattered in the vast area. But already in this age the inhabitants of this region had much in common in their life and culture, which distinguished them from the peoples in the neighbouring regions.

Many archaeological finds in this region—remains and relics—provide evidence of the commonness of the ancient Koreans.

These ancient states in Korea ceased to exist around the beginning of the Christian era. They were replaced by three feudal states of Goguryo, Baekje and Silla.

In the latter half of the seventh century the three states were brought under the single reign of Silla whose capital was in the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula. A little later, Balhae appeared in the Sungari valley, following in the wake of Goguryo. These two states had co-existed until they were unified by Goryo with its capital in Kaesong in the central part of Korea in the early tenth century. Goryo was the first united state in Korea.

The Kingdom of Goryo, founded by Wanggon, kept nearly all of the Korean peninsula under its control for four to five centuries. This kingdom was replaced by the Kingdom of Joson or Ri dynasty with its capital in present Seoul. The dynasty was founded by Ri Song Gye in the late 14th century.

For more than 1,000 years since the founding of the Kingdom of Goryo the people of Korea had lived under one and the same state system.

The Goryo and Ri dynasties, like their preceding feudal states, had a country-wide network of traffic, transport, and communications radiating from their capitals. Under this reticular centralized system, the nation carried out its activities in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military affairs as a unit having a single centre. This system, introduced early in the tenth century, had remained as it was until the country was reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism in 1910.

The history of our nation may be regarded as a course of the realization of the aspiration for unity.

ONENESS IN ALL SPHERES

Such a community as manifested in the bronze ware culture of ancient states in Korea can also be found in the plastic arts of the three feudal states which had co-existed in Korea since the beginning of the Christian era. Relics of those days —architecture and sculpture— tell that the three feudal states' plastic arts had common characteristics easily distinguishable from those of neighbouring countries. This in the final analysis shows that the creators of the plastic arts had identical feelings and consciousness. Such an identity was not formed overnight.

When the whole of Korea was brought under a single reign, the already existing oneness in all spheres of the national life, to say nothing of cultural commonness, was more and more consolidated.

Early in the 15th century our ancestors invented the Korean alphabet which is currently in use among all Koreans. The new alphabet was adopted as the single alphabet of our homogeneous nation. The alphabet is one of the important signs pointing to the singleness of our national culture.

Korean people's national unity was most strikingly demonstrated when foreign aggressors invaded their country.

(To be continued)

Flagrant Provocation Against Arab Peace

The American imperialists have these several weeks supplied the Israeli Zionists with a large quantity of heavy offensive arms including F-111 planes of the newest type, which "even the American air force has not yet used."

This is another U.S. provocation against the Arab people. Earlier, on several occasions, the Americans provided the Israeli Zionists with arms of U.S. make, including various kinds of missiles, more than 400 tanks, over 150 pursuit planes and bombers so as to step up the armament of the aggressive armed forces of expansionist Israel.

With active U.S. backing which found expression in the continuous arms supply, the Israeli reactionaries are committing more wanton acts of aggression against the peaceable Arab nations. The Israeli reactionaries have concentrated their armed forces along the borders of Syria and some other Arab countries and frequently kick up dusts invading these countries openly.

The Israeli Zionists have gone so far as to openly boast that the recent military aid given by the United States has made it possible for them to possess long-range bombers and that they are now able to bomb any airfield of the Arab countries far from Israel.

By putting up Israel, the Americans have consistently resorted and are resorting to vicious plots to hamper the independent development of the Arab nations and check the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the people of the Arab world.

Washington gives full support to the occupation of Palestine by Israel at the U.N. and other international organizations and meetings, and systematically furnish them with funds and weapons to bring them up as a shock force in their aggression on Arab nations. All this is nothing but a part of the anti-Arab policy pursued by the United States.

Just as in other areas of the world, the American aggressors are shamelessly using double-faced strategy in carrying out their anti-Arab policy. With a view to covering up their aggressive acts against the Arab countries, they are now resorting to various wiles.

They are enveigling West Germany and even South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique into helping Israel step up armaments.

The Americans engaged in provocations against the peace and security of the Arab world are now prattling about the Arab-Israel "peace agreement." This suffices to prove how desperately they are trying to cover up their true colours as aggressors.

In connection with the situation in the Arab world, the United Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries strongly lash at the United States and Israel and are thwarting their provocative acts at every step.

The Korean people, together with the people of the whole world, strongly denounce the American imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for their aggressive provocations against the Arab nations and extend undivided support to the Arab people in their just struggle.

Choi Si Hwan

PAK JUNG HI'S NEW DISCOVERY

According to a broadcast of Radio Hanguk Munhwa in South Korea, there was a "meeting for expanded trade" presided over by Pak Jung Hi in Seoul last May 21, where a "policy for active introduction of foreign capital" was approved. The policy is reportedly based on a judgement that the active introduction of foreign capital would help settle the question of Korea's unification.

What kind of judgement? Regarding this, Radio Hanguk Munhwa quoted a "well-informed government sources" as saying: "The reason for the introduction of capital from the United States and many other countries is that whenever the unification question is raised by the United Nations or by any other international factors, those countries which have their capital invested in South Korea will lend their active co-operation to our government (the puppet government of South Korea) in respect of the line of unification, because the unification of Korea will affect their interests." The said "well-informed sources" let off the steam by giving wide publicity to this as if a new discovery made by Pak Jung Hi and his senior colleagues after exhaustive discussions.

But there is nothing new whatsoever.

The pivot of Pak Jung Hi clique's new judgement is, in the final analysis, their "splendid" repercepion of the fact that they could remain in their position by yielding the fruits of the South Korean people's hard labour to the imperialists —first the U.S. and Japanese, then the West German, and other Western.

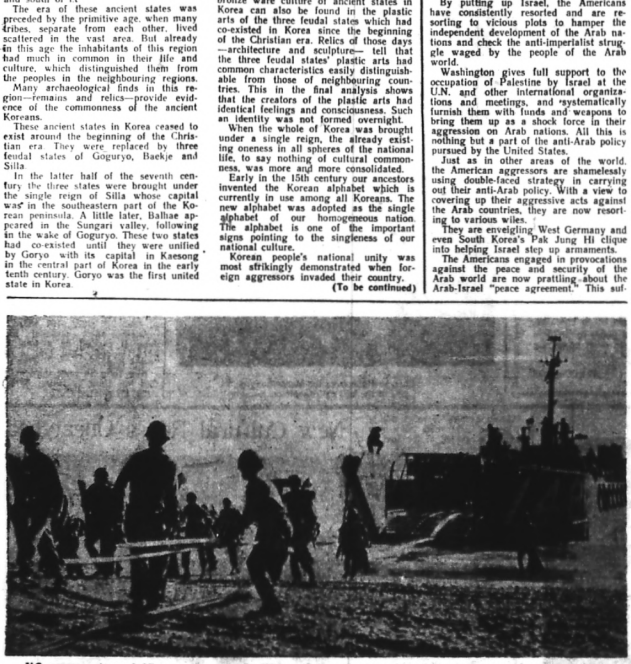
This is neither a new discovery nor a new judgement.

This is but a manifestation of animal instinct inherent in every stooge of the imperialists.

Further analysis of their new judgement, futile as it may seem, shows that their judgement is based on a threadbare calculation of the U.S. policy-makers to enlist the support of their colleagues for the permanent U.S. occupation of South Korea by giving these colleagues including Japan and West Germany somewhat bigger share in exploiting the wealth of South Korea.

This time the people in South Korea and the people of the whole world have, at any rate, had a chance to see once again the traitorous nature inherent in Pak Jung Hi and his clique. Brazenfacedness and imbecile way of thinking are another feature the U.S. lackeys in Seoul have shown this time.

Ri Hyon Ik



U.S. aggressor troops holding exercises near the Military Demarcation Line. They hold such exercises frequently in South Korea in frantic preparation for another war in Korea.

KOREAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS GREET NAT'L MEETING OF JAPAN-KOREA ASSOCIATION

Public organizations of Korea sent messages of greetings to the eleventh regular national meeting of the Japan-Korea Association.

In its message, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries extended warm greetings to the meeting and stressed that the struggle of the Japan-Korea Association has made a great contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Japan and defending peace in Asia against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

Similar messages were also sent by other public organiza-

Guiana: Towards Complete Independence

On May 26 British Guiana proclaimed independence as an "independent nation within the British Commonwealth."

British Guiana's independence proves that the protracted struggle of the people in British Guiana for freedom and independence has rendered it impossible for British imperialists to maintain their colonial rule by the old method of rule any longer. The British have time and again changed their methods of rule in face of the mounting struggle of the people in this country.

It was an unexampled brazen-faced and arbitrary action to revise the electoral law and fabricate the present puppet regime before the term of the Jagan government had expired.

The "grant of independence" to British Guiana does not mean giving up the ambition of the British imperialists for Guiana.

By the British consent, the Yankee imperialists, too, are subjecting the people of Guiana to open exploitation and resorting to sinister designs to suppress the aspiration of the Guianaian people for genuine independence.

That is why in its statement the Progressive Party of Guiana exposed that the "independence" was entirely nominal and called upon the whole people to continue with their struggle for genuine independence.

The Korean people, together with the progressive people of the world, express support to and solidarity with the Guianaian people in their struggle against the plots of the British imperialists and for genuine independence.

Travel Notes

Fighting Laos

Kang Gi Sik
Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun

Fighting Laos is an important frontline of anti-U.S. struggle in Southeast Asia which many people of the world follow in unabated excitement and with close attention.

Our journalists' delegation paid a visit to this country to meet our comrades-in-arms who are engaged in heroic fighting.

BEAUTIFUL LAND

Although in Laos April was as hot as in mid-summer in our country, it was spring there. Trees were attired in fresh leaves and flowers were in full bloom.

Tall tropical plants a few arms' stretches round on peaks and in valleys, a vast sea of bamboo groves, and riverside bamboo huts surrounded by palm trees and betel-nut palm trees—these exotic scenes of the southern land were as beautiful as a picture.

But as soon as one sets foot on Laos, he feels strongly the beating of the hearts of the fighting people in that land. What caught our attention especially were those innumerable bomb craters along the roads which looked like a honeycomb and those wrecked and roofless houses along the roads.

These are signs of bitter fighting in that country.

Upper Laos is mountainous. Highway No. 6 meandering from east to west in steep mountains is the main artery of communications and transport in the northern liberated area. The American aggressors have for several years been bombing the highway, dropping hundreds of tons of bombs a day. They have thus razed to the ground peaceful villages, hospitals, schools and temples.

CONVERSATION ON THE RIDGE

We crossed a high, steep pass on the highway at night.

Big bomb craters and burnt, charred trees arms' stretches round at every turn of the pass provided vivid evidence of the severe war.

On the ridge wrapped in night fog, we met the heroes gallantly fighting the American air pirates.

It was very pleasant to hear stories of their heroic battles, cooling ourselves in the refreshing breeze.

The enemy has so far showered thousands of tons of bombs on this pass. But he has been given a good licking. More than ten planes have been shot down here. The more bombs he drops, the wider and harder our highway becomes," said one of the men exciting our laughter.

"Souphanouvong was quite right when he said that the enemy's bombing helps us broaden our highway," another remarked.

In fact, the U.S. aggressors have made barbarous bombing raids on the liberated areas for a couple of years. But they have failed to attain their sinister end.

During this period the anti-aircraft units and people of Laos downed more than 370 enemy planes, inflicting well-deserved punishment upon the aggressors.

Today the people in the liberated areas of Laos are all fighting. Even young boys volunteer to take up arms to fight the enemy.

We got acquainted with a 15-year-old soldier. He was hardly taller than his rifle. He volunteered to serve in the army when he was 14 to fight the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who were murdering his fellow countrymen. The young soldier was carrying out his fighting tasks creditably and his fighting spirit was very high.

National minorities in the mountainous areas have organized wartime transport corps. They are carrying war supplies from the rear to the front across high mountains. In all other places we visited, we saw with our own eyes how perseveringly the peasants, camouflaging themselves with twigs, were working to produce more of what they called "save-the-nation rice," defying the enemy planes continually circling overhead.

DEFENDERS OF MT. PHOUKUT

While in Laos, we heard many battle stories of the Laotian people. What moved us most was the story about the defenders of Mt. Phoukut. The mountain, 2,300 metres above sea level, is an important strategic point for the defense of the Plain of Jars.

Every day the Yankee imperialists and their lackeys, in an attempt to recapture this mountain, rained tens of thousands of shells and bombs upon it by sending scores of planes and putting into action even Thai artillerymen. They made continuous and stubborn attacks.

In the fierce battles the height of this mountain was reduced by seven metres. The defenders of this mountain, however, fought heroically overcoming all the severe trials. They did not yield even an inch of land to the enemy and defended the mountain against him for several months.

Today the Laotian people call this mountain an impregnable mountain. Mt. Phoukut towers high in the air as if symbolizing the unbending will of the fighting Laotian people.

BRILLIANT FUTURE

Laos is growing up vigorously in the course of struggle. New political, economic and cultural changes are taking place in the liberated areas, putting an end to long-standing backwardness and ignorance. Factories and other enterprises including textile mills and iron works have newly sprung up. Double-crop cultivation is being introduced in agriculture. An anti-illiteracy campaign is being extensively unfolded among the people. The Maeo nationality has come to have their own written language for the first time.

These achievements in the liberated areas show the brilliant future of Laos.

The fighting Laos we saw and our meeting with brave Laotian comrades-in-arms left unforgettable impressions on us. In Laos, we passed one month among our simple yet warm-hearted friends and in an atmosphere full of amicable feelings.

Modest Laotian people gave a hearty welcome to us, saying:

"This is the first time we have ever met a delegation of the Korean people who have defeated the Yankee aggressors. You have many points of facial resemblance to us. You and we are brothers of one family and comrades-in-arms."

Whenever we hear about the latest war results of the fighting Laotian people, a picture to ourselves the faces of our kind-hearted comrades-in-arms, and hail their victory with the same feeling of rejoicing as they have,

"Gushing"? —No

In April a group of the crewmen of the British merchantship "S.S. Castledore" visited Pyongyang.

George Alwyne Ripley, chief engineer of the vessel who was a member of the group visiting the city, sent a letter to the Nampo branch of the Korea Ocean Shipping Agency. This is part of what he writes:

Gentlemen,

I think perhaps as the oldest member of the crew of this vessel, which was entertained ashore for nearly four days, 9 p.m. Wed. 6th, April 1966 to noon Sat. 9th, April 1966.

When I say "Thank you very much," or as near as I can get in Korean tongue "Komap-sum-ni-da," it will not be "Good-bye."

But perhaps we will come again and visit your young and virile people and pleasant countryside and fine rebuilt city of Pyongyang.

The very splendid buildings we visited such as the Arts Museum, Kim Il Sung University, the Acrobatic Theatre, the fine open-air Zoological Gardens, also the splendid view from the park of Moranbong, the making of a beautiful park with its new waterfall just being hewn out of the solid rock, and all the hard work put into everything did really impress us all.

Lovely little children standing by the wayside as we passed by, the little girls looking so sweet with their red purple bow ribbons in their hair, and the boys in their peak caps, I am sure in the years that lie ahead Korea will do well with such well-behaved and kindly children, and the future of Korea will be in good hands.

You will think I am very "Gushing" as we say, but that is not so; I speak from the heart and am sincere and really was impressed by all I saw....

I am an old man, and also spent over forty years at sea, so I have had lots of time to think, and I could be wrong in lots which I think, but I do know kindness, self-respect, courtesy, and a real capacity for learning and hard work, and it's all there in full measure in the places we visited in Pyongyang, and the Seamen's Club in Nampo....

My real prayer is, may I live long enough to once again come and see your green and pleasant land.

Yours very sincerely,

George Alwyne Ripley

JAPAN MAKES MONEY FROM VIETNAM WAR

According to news reports from Tokyo, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced on May 25 that Japan supplied goods to the value of 40 million dollars to the U.S. Army in April filling the latter's special orders.

The gains Japan made in April by executing America's special orders were nearly 90 per cent more than in the same month of last year.

The expanding special supply to the U.S. Army by Japan is directly associated with U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

☆ ☆

The Japanese companies Fuji Jukogyo and Kawasaki Koku took up an order from the United States for 25-seater helicopters, according to a Kyodo dispatch from Tokyo.

It is also reported that the Japanese companies have accepted the orders from South Korea and Thailand which are involved in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

Besides, many Japanese companies are providing the U.S. army in South Vietnam with military equipment, weapons, napalm bombs and poison gas.

(KCNA)

(When she was 18)

WARM AFFECTION

Feb. 5, 1966 (Clear)

My hospitalization is coming to an end. Before long I will be out of the hospital.

It was last January 5 that I got burnt through my carelessness and was brought to the Haeju Medical College Hospital. For two weeks since then, I was told later, I had been lying in bed more dead than alive. Not a single drop of watery gruel did I take.

Then, how have I been set on my legs? Who has saved me from the jaws of death? It's the motherland. Words fail me to express thanks for the devoted efforts exerted by surgeons and nurses with profound care to save me out of the critical condition: How can I repay this profound solicitude?

At last, the long-awaited day has come. Now I can go to school again. I got up earlier than usual and got school things ready. When I put on the school uniform and took my satchel after a long time, I felt really happy. When I entered the school gate, everything seemed to have become more beautiful and dearer while I had been in hospital.

I met some friends in the clean corridor. They were so glad to see me that they now pressed me round and round, and now tapped their feet for joy.

Clear Mirror

(7)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil repatriated from Japan)

Teachers and class-mates greeted me very warmly and I was very happy.

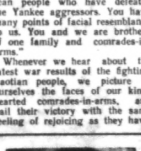
After putting my satchel in my desk I called on the principal, the instructor in charge of the Young Pioneers work and teachers to tell that I was back from hospital. Teachers were all delighted at my return. They stroked down my hair and felt where I got burnt.

In the first hour on chemistry my heart beat fast with joy.

To my surprise, I was given ten notebooks by chairman Ri Ung Ja of the Young Pioneers organization. They were prepared by Soh Sun Hyang, Kim Song Ryong, Pak Un Suk, Oh Won Sik and the other classmates. They contained what the class learned while I was in hospital.

I choked with tears, I could not properly express my thanks.

(The end)



Football

What Do Our Goalies Have in Mind?

One morning, after breakfast, three goalies—Ri Gun Hak, Ri Chan Myong and An Se Bok—struck up a conversation. Their looks and gestures suggested they had taken up a serious matter. This attracted the attention of their fellow players.

Light-hearted An Se Bok raised a question about the selection of goalie's position which is one of the most important aspects in a goalie's activities.

"A goalie who knows which position he should take and does it unmistakably may well be called a nearly perfect goalie," said Ri Gun Hak who has been a goalie for some ten years. Then he presented some evidence to substantiate his argument.

The topic shifted to the footballers of their rival teams at the 8th World Cup Finals who are tall and good at making thrusts and medium and long-distance shootings threatening the opponents' goalie.

Their conversation showed the issue of how to defeat such strong rivals was being solved finally as a result of their repeated discussions and hard training.

Each of them has his own merits. An Se Bok is known for his boldness, Ri Gun Hak for his quick judgement and Ri Chan Myong for his agility.

They have come to share these merits of theirs in the course of training and this has stood them in good stead in overcoming their weak points. Now one can hardly tell who is better.

The combined wisdom of these three goalies will prove to be a precious asset of our football team.

No matter how many goalies a team may have, only one goalie represents it at a match. Needless to say, our goalies know this. They pool their efforts so as to have a good goalie for the team. They seem to have gained confidence in this respect.

Kim Jin Gak

Goalies: An Se Bok, Ri Gun Hak and Ri Chan Myong (from left to right)

Trade Mark

Korea Zung Oi Hyopdong Co.,Ltd.

Founded: 1955 Capital: £700,000

Our main business is to conduct trade with the neighbouring countries of Korea.

We deal in:

* Various kinds of metal and non-metal minerals including magnetic ore as well as their processed goods,
* Special steel and mild steel products,
* Marine products and their processed goods,
* Various oil and fat materials as well as seeds of oil plants,
* Papers and daily necessaries,
* Farm produce as well as indigenous products,
* Animal by-products,
* Silk cocoons and their by-products.

Head Office: Pyongyang

Cable Address: "00919" Pyongyang

MAGNETIC ORE

(Assay Table)

Fe	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	S	P	CV	TiO
58%	17%	1%	0.04%	0.1%	0.03%	0.1%

Korea Ocean Shipping Agency has contacts with many foreign shipping agencies.

Agency business is done in the following ways:

First: The agency business for foreign ships can be entrusted by the Entrusting Parties in writing or by cable.

Second: The agency business for liners or ships calling frequently at our commercial ports is also undertaken through long-term agency contracts between the Entrusting Parties and the Agency.

Korea Ocean Shipping Agency renders services in behalf of in-coming and out-going foreign ships as follows:

1. Attending to all procedure for ships' entry and departure;
2. Arranging pilotage,
3. Arranging all formalities of loading and unloading cargo;
4. Arranging procedure of storage, delivery, packing, weighing, tallying, testing and inspection of cargo;
5. Attending to all procedure for booking and transshipment of cargo;
6. Issue of Bills of Lading (cargo documents);
7. Booking passage tickets and arranging embarkation and disembarkation formalities for passengers;
8. Arranging formalities of delivery and redelivery of purchased, sold or chartered ships;
9. Arranging for repairs and survey of ships;
10. Arranging for purchase of fuels, fresh water, provisions, stores and other materials;
11. Collection of freight and settlement of outstanding accounts and calculation of despatch money and demurrage;
12. Carrying out procedure for settlement of shipping casualty and of other accidents;
13. Carrying out procedure for crew leave, amusements, communication and medical treatment;
14. Other matters agreed upon.

These services are given at moderate prices.

KOREA OCEAN SHIPPING AGENCY

Head Office: Pyongyang Cable address: "HOSD" Pyongyang

Branch Offices: Nampo "KNSA" Nampo

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